

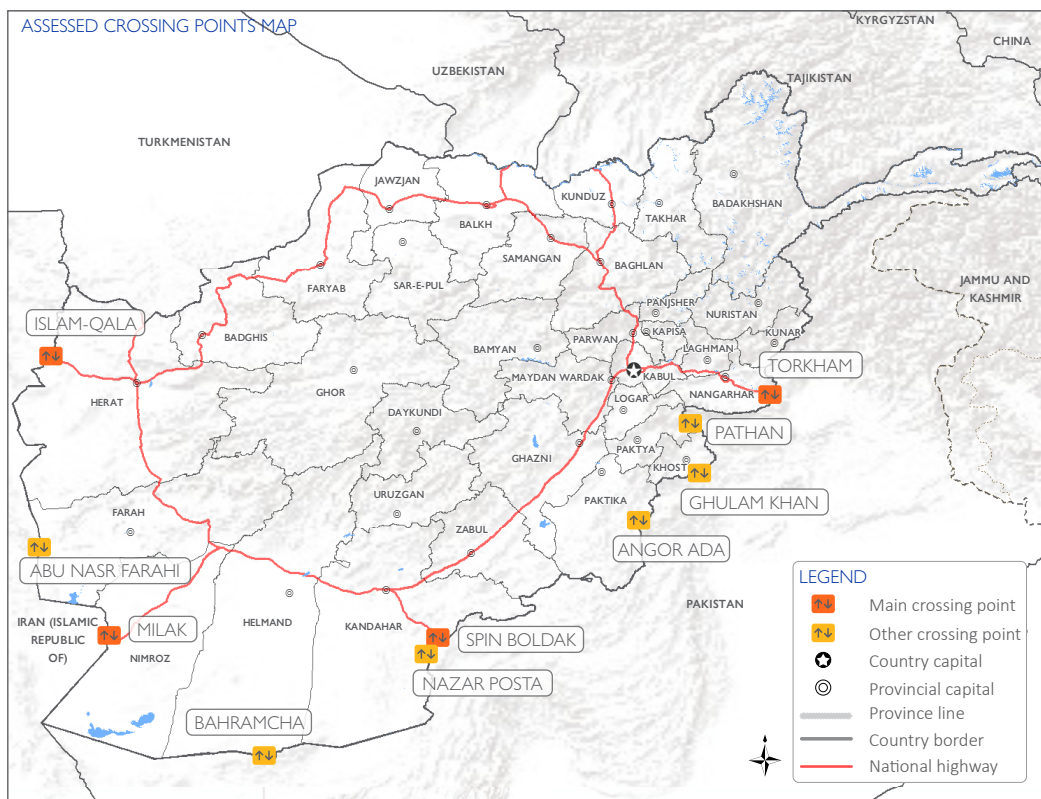
ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

DTM Flow Monitoring, conducted by IOM Afghanistan, is designed to provide insights into the mobility patterns at Afghanistan’s border points with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. This activity involves two interlinked exercises: Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC), which monitors the number of movements across the border, and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), which collect data on the profiles of randomly selected Afghan nationals crossing the border including documentation held, reasons for travel, and the intended period of stay/ travel. It is important to note that DTM collects information on total movements at a given border point, not the number of unique individuals entering or leaving the country. As a result, if one individual both left and re-entered Afghanistan during the reporting period, this would count as one outflow movement and one inflow movement. Movements can be attributed to a wide variety of reasons, including returnees coming back to Afghanistan after living abroad, people visiting family, deportees, those travelling for economic reasons, medical patients, students, or Afghans moving abroad for different reasons. Circular movements, which include those who frequently and regularly travel back and forth across the border for trade and other reasons, are also common. This monitoring offers a clear picture of population movements in and out of the country.

DTM FM is operational at four main crossing points (connected to Afghanistan’s National Highway) as well as six other crossing points with Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. This weekly snapshot combines information from the FM activity and various IOM sources related to cross-border movement. For a detailed explanation of the methodology used in gathering this data, the report directs readers to the section titled “IOM INFLOW DATA” on the last page.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

- The month of September has seen the largest volume of inflows from the Islamic Republic of Iran since the beginning of the year, with over 230,000 incoming movements counted so far. Prior to this, the highest month was May, during which a little over 190,000 incoming movements were counted by DTM. Survey data shows that movements are primarily driven by voluntary return (50%), deportation (43%), and family visits (36%). These reasons have remained consistent throughout the year.
- Inflows from the Islamic Republic of Iran make up nearly three quarters of the total inflows (almost 91,000) into Afghanistan this week, with inflows from Pakistan only accounting for 29 per cent.
- Inflow volumes are 75 per cent higher than outflow volumes this week. Outflow volumes decreased by 10 per cent from last week.
- Documentation status of outflows to Pakistan differs depending on the type of crossing point. Those leaving from main crossing points often have valid passports and visas, while those leaving from other crossing points often have Tazkiras (Afghan ID) (73%) and 22 per cent reported not having any documentation. Additionally, the majority of those leaving from main crossing points intend to stay in Pakistan for less than three months, while those crossing through other points intended to stay for longer.
- While those going to Pakistan cite health and family visits as their primary reasons for movement, those going to the Islamic Republic of Iran more often cite economic reasons and family visits as their primary reasons for movement.



ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS MOVEMENTS
 Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	45,811	14,312
Abu Nasr Farahi	1,263	1,950
Milak	17,306	5,311
Bahramcha	3,441	3,546
Nazar Posta	1,098	1,352
Spin Boldak	7,040	11,627
Ankor Ada	328	458
Ghulam Khan	69	118
Pathan	-	-
Torkham	14,560	13,199

MAP DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

CONTENT DISCLAIMER: IOM data collection exercises and analysis are undertaken to inform humanitarian and basic human needs partners regarding mobility dynamics at Afghanistan’s borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for better response planning. The data presented in this snapshot is representative of the movement captured at the flow monitoring points during the timeframe indicated. Data should not be generalized and do not represent a full picture of inter-regional migration, but rather of migration flows at the specific locations monitored.



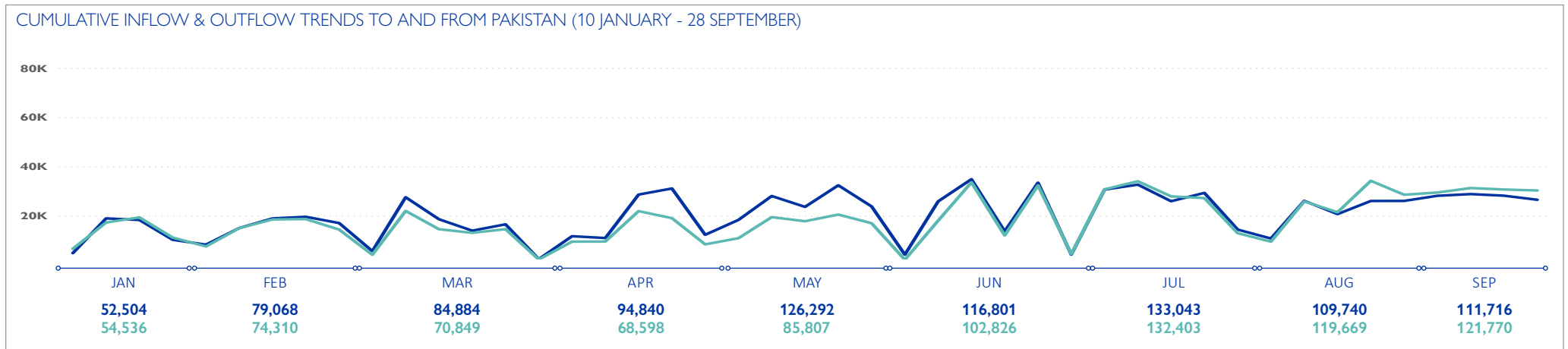
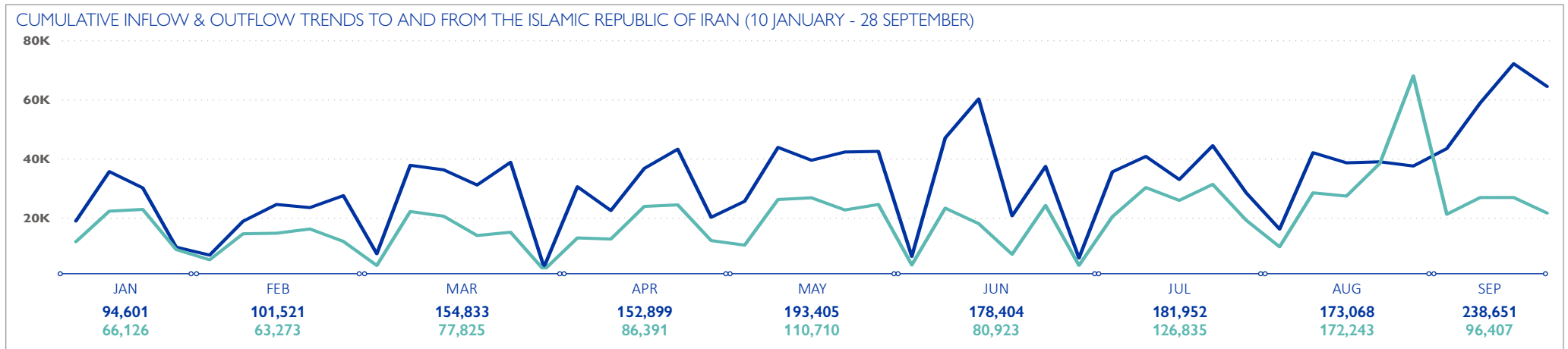
KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflow movements	64,380	26,536
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	889
Undocumented returnees***	25,507	1,358
Assisted by IOM	5,034	1,218

OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY****

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total outflow movements	21,573	30,300

Legend: Inflow movements Outflow movements



* More information on the methodology of collecting data on different subsets of inflow groups can be found on the last page of this report in the section titled "IOM INFLOW DATA."

** Documented returnees include Proof of Registration (PoR) holders. Source: IOM DTM Pakistan and UNHCR Pakistan

*** This data is collected by IOM CB-PAHA. Individuals receive post-arrival assistance from IOM and support from Border Consortium partners. The Border Consortium is led by IOM. For more information and access to the Consortium dashboard, visit <https://afghanistan.iom.int/situation-reports>.

**** DTM Afghanistan does not collect data on subsets of outflow groups.

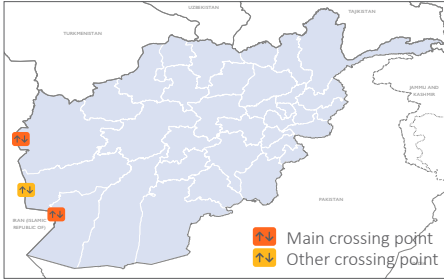


INFLOWS

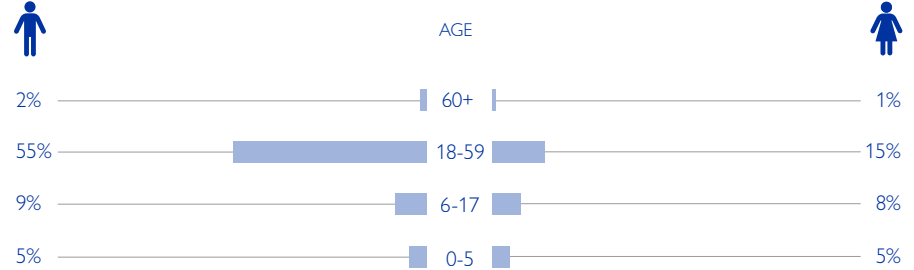
The following analysis compiles responses from 4,378 total Afghan nationals (1,932 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,446 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



Demographics*

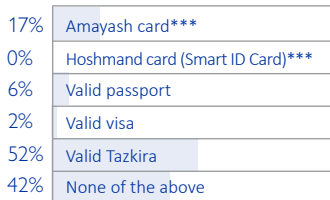


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

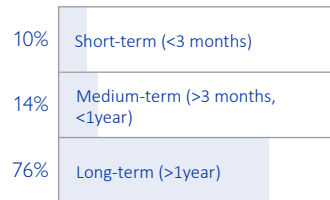
Presence of vulnerable groups**



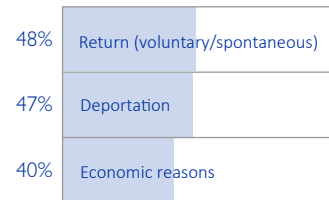
Documentation held**



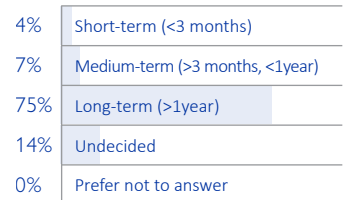
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



Main reasons for travel to Afghanistan (top 3)**



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

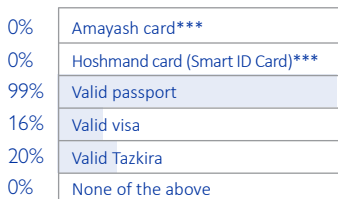


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

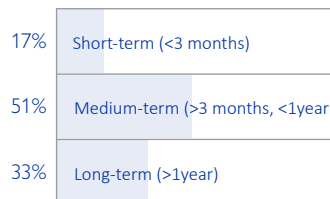
Presence of vulnerable groups**



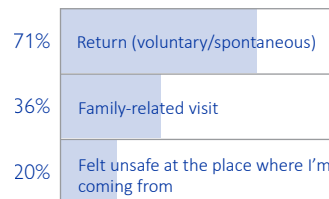
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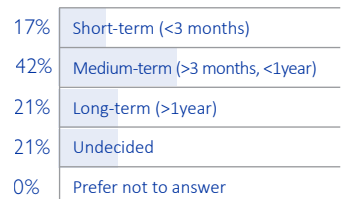
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



Main reasons for travel to Afghanistan (top 3)**



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.

** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.

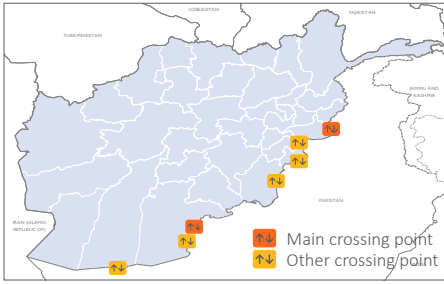
*** Amayash (Foreign Nationals Temporary Residence Card) and Hoshmand (Smart ID Card) are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran and allow Afghan nationals to live and access services in the country. and Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.



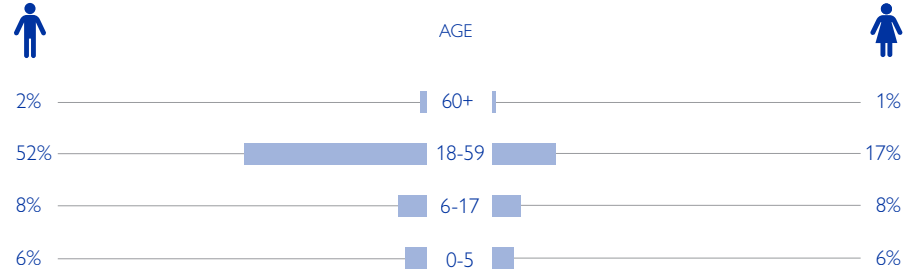
INFLOWS

INFLOWS FROM PAKISTAN

Reference map

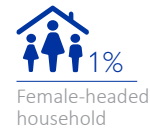
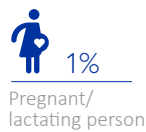
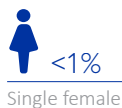


Demographics*

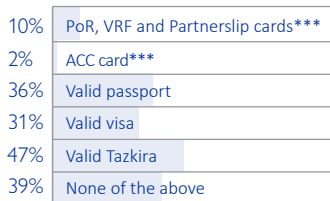


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

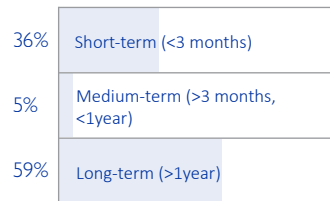
Presence of vulnerable groups**



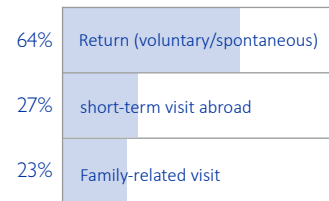
Documentation held**



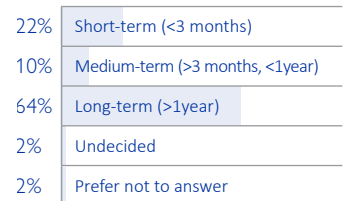
Length of stay in Pakistan



Main reasons for travel to Afghanistan (top 3)**

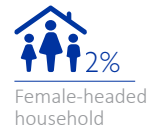
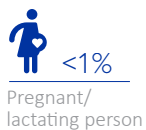
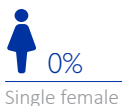
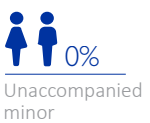


Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

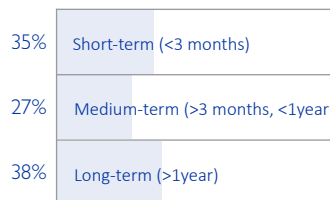
Presence of vulnerable groups**



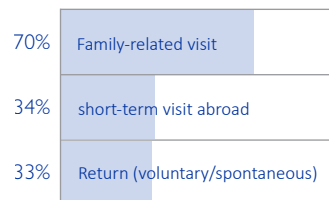
Documentation held**



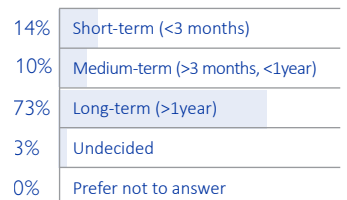
Length of stay in Pakistan



Main reasons for travel to Afghanistan (top 3)**



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.

** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.

*** Proof of Registration Cards (PoR) allow Afghan nationals to live and have freedom of movement in Pakistan. Partnerslip and VRF Asylum cards are given to PoR card holders who intend to re-enter Afghanistan. Afghan Citizen Cards (ACC) regularize unregistered Afghan nationals in Pakistan. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.

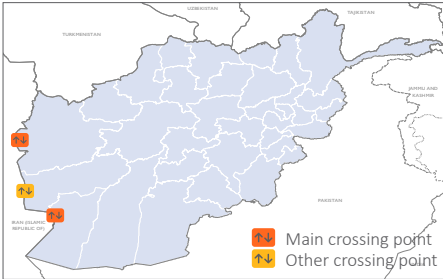


OUTFLOWS

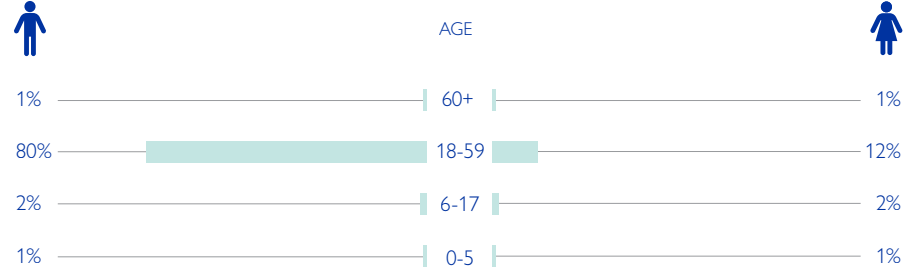
The following analysis compiles responses from 2,090 total Afghan nationals (838 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,252 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

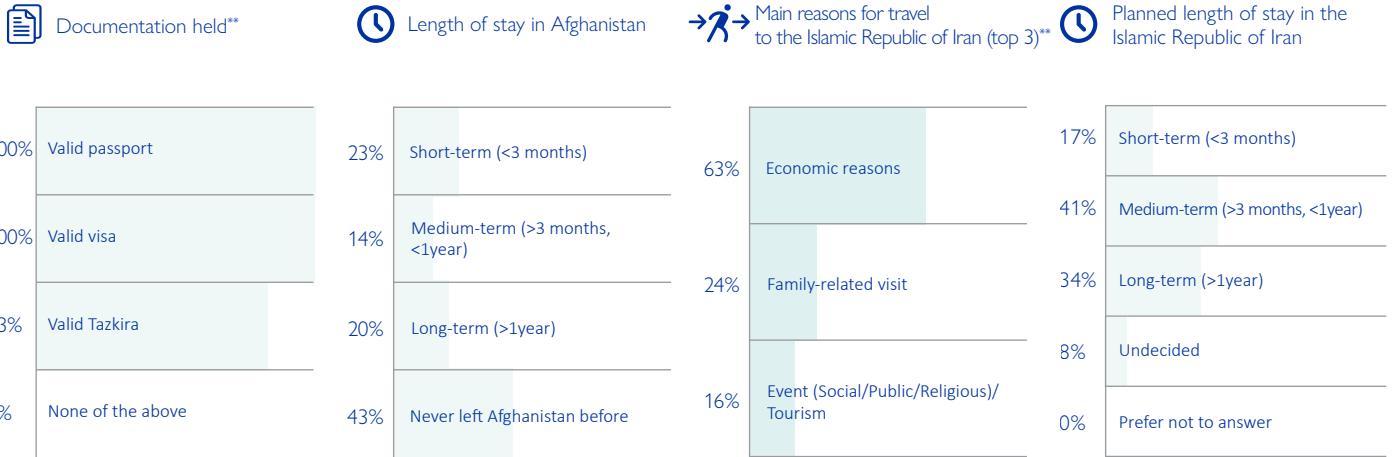
Reference map



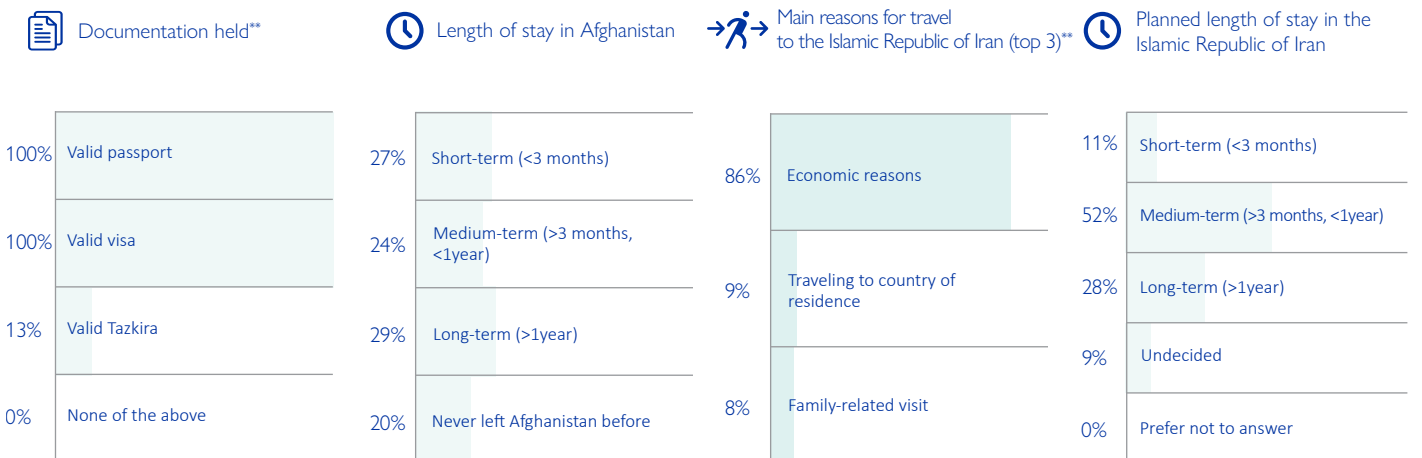
Demographics*



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.

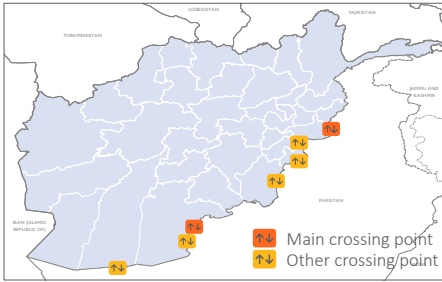
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



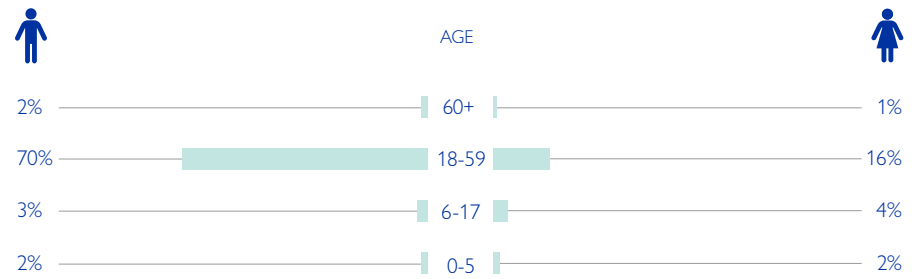
OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

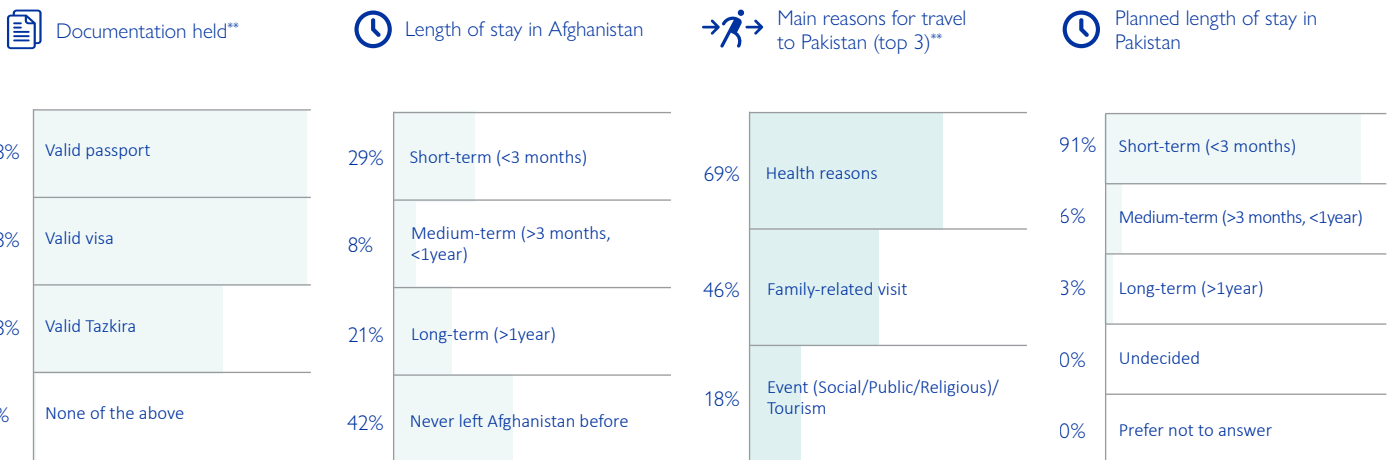
Reference map



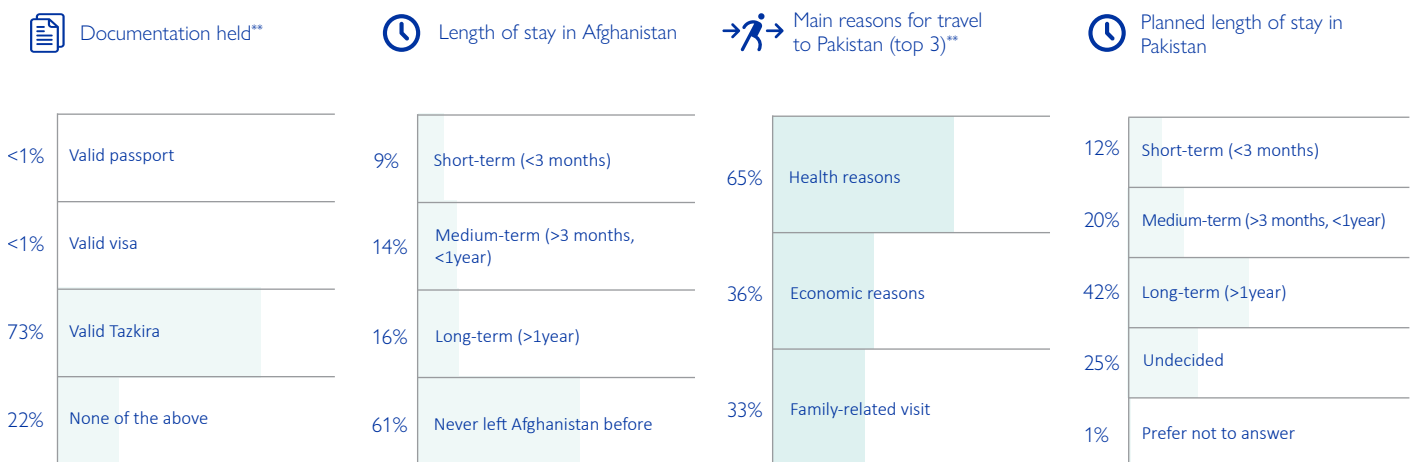
Demographics*



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



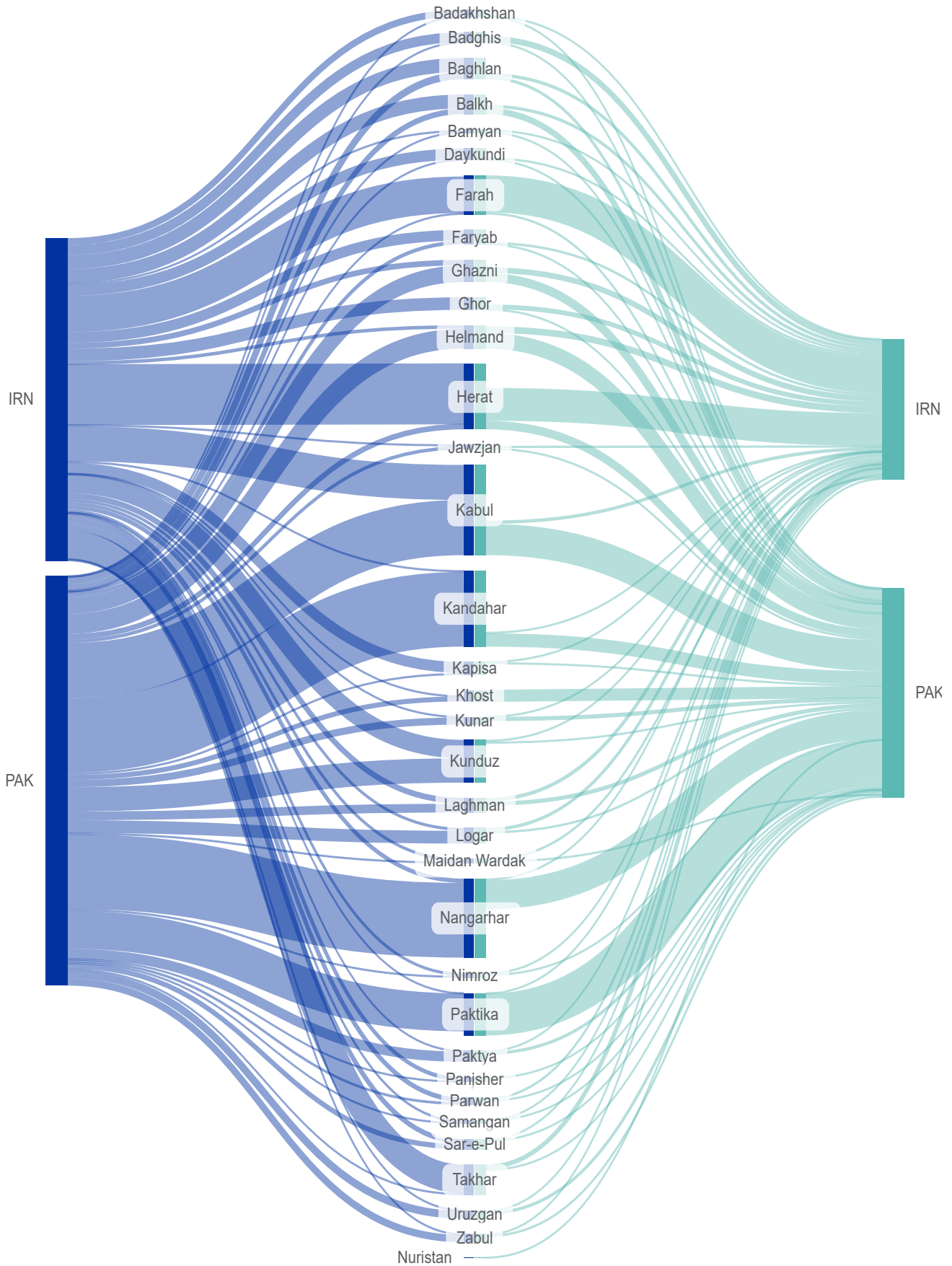
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

INFLOW

OUTFLOW





IOM INFLOW DATA

DTM Afghanistan, DTM Pakistan, and IOM Afghanistan’s Cross Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) program use different methodologies to collect data on various demographic subsets of individuals entering Afghanistan (inflows). The following flow chart illustrates the relationships between the subsets and how IOM coordinates its various activities and methodologies to develop more robust and comprehensive databases on movements into Afghanistan.

1 TOTAL INFLOWS

COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN

DTM Afghanistan counts every individual, regardless of nationality, documentation status, or planned length of stay in Afghanistan, who enters Afghanistan from the Ghulam Khan, Islam Qala, Milak, Spin Boldak, and Torkham border points. This exercise is referred to as Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC). DTM Afghanistan also surveys a random sample of those counted using its Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) exercise.

2 TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES

COLLECTED AT BORDER WITH PAK

DTM Pakistan collects the number of Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan via the Spin Boldak and Torkham border crossing points. Returnees are classified as Afghans who intend to return and live in Afghanistan for an extended period of time, as opposed to those just travelling for trade or to visit Afghanistan temporarily. There is no similar exercise at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3 TOTAL NUMBER OF DOCUMENTED RETURNEES

COLLECTED AT BORDER WITH PAK

4 TOTAL NUMBER OF UNDOCUMENTED RETURNEES

COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN

The number of documented returnees comes from DTM Pakistan data collection. The number of undocumented returnees comes from IOM CB-PAHA data collection.

5 TOTAL NUMBER ASSISTED BY IOM

COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN

IOM CB-PAHA assists undocumented Afghan returnees in reception centers located close to the Islam Qala, Milak, Spin Boldak, and Torkham border points.

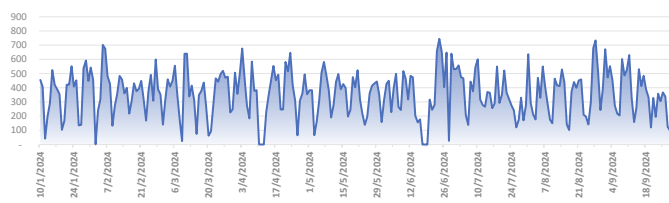
DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

IOM Afghanistan’s CB-PAHA program collects information on undocumented Afghan returnees who pass through reception centers near the border and receive assistance from IOM and Border Consortium partners. The Border Consortium is led by IOM. For more information and access to the Consortium dashboard, visit <https://afghanistan.iom.int/situation-reports>.

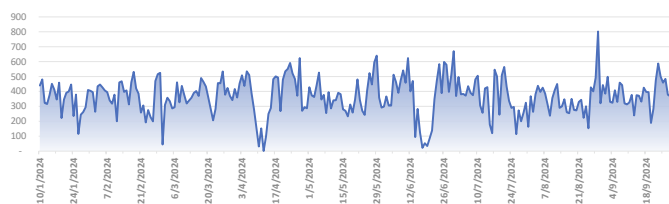
CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY - 28 SEPTEMBER)

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ISLAM QALA

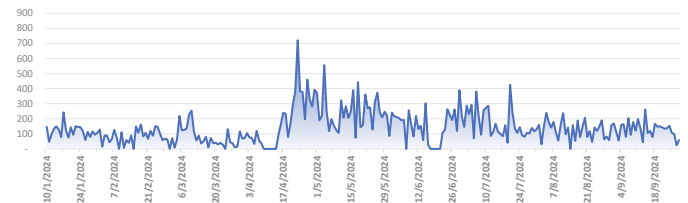


MILAK



FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK



TORKHAM

